Amendments to the Specification

At page 6 - Please delete the paragraph commencing at line 19 commencing "Figure 2..."

At page 6 last line please replace the paragraph by:

Figure $\underline{2}$ ~~3~~ depicts the resistance versus temperature plot.

At page 7 line 1 replace the paragraph by:

Figure ~~4~~ $\underline{3}$(a-c) depicts the magneto-resistive property of the material at different temperatures.

At Page 10 - please amend the paragraph commencing at line 1 to read as follows:

~~Figure 2 showas the scanning electron micro-graph of the as-prepared CrO2 polymer blend. The gray regions as shown in figure 2 are presumably the~~ Electron photomicroscopy shows grains that are presumably CrO_2 grains ~~and the dark regions~~ with interconnecting ~~those grains are~~ regions that are additive rich regions. Percolation between grains is achieved by doping up to 3 - 8% additive.

At page 10 line 7 please replace the paragraph by the following:

Figure $\underline{2}$ ~~3~~ shows the plot of normalized resistance versus temperature plot for the CrO_2 polymer blend with and without the application of an external magnetic field. Note the sharp decrease in resistance at low temperatures below $\underline{10^0K}$ ~~10K~~. The drop in resistance arises out of inter-grain tunneling when two moments of neighboring grains are forced to align by applying an external magnetic field.

At page 10 line 14 replace the paragraph by the following:

Figures ~~4~~ $\underline{3}$(a-c) $\underline{show}$ ~~shows~~ $\underline{plots}$ ~~plot~~ of magneto-resistance at different temperatures. The field dependence of resistance is more pronounced at

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temperatures below 4"K 4K and the percentage of magneto-resistance decreases with increasing temperatures. This is because the moments of each CrO_2 grain in the polymer blend is so randomly oriented that the external field is unable to force the grains to orient parallel to each other. As a result there is no substantial change in the resistance. However, at low temperatures, inter grain tunneling shows drastic change in resistance as a function of magnetic field.